Captain Willie R. Johnson

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

LECTURE INFORMATION PAMPHLET

1956

Air Command and Staff College
Air University

Section Leader:

Capt. K. W. Bevan ("KEN")

Office: 4135 or 2276

Home: 30949

GROUP "G"

SECTION 72

ROOM 262

Mail Box 200

84170
84230

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-PE202R, The USAF Reserve Forces

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 31 July 1956

III. Lecturer: Major General William E. Hall

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the students with the overall role of reserve forces and their importance to the USAF mission.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: Each student should

a. Understand the role of the USAF Reserve and the Air National Guard in the mission of the USAF Reserves.

b. Appreciate the potentialities and the limitations of the USAF Reserve as a mobilization force.

c. Know what training programs and what Reserve Units are in being which will augment the active duty establishment in time of mobilization.

d. Appreciate the dynamics of a changing force in achieving its goal of a true ready reserve.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: CT-302R, The Art of Listening

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 31 July 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Crow

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To increase the listening ability of the student.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

A. Understand the role of listening in the activities of a commander and his staff.
B. Understand the factors that affect the abilities of a listener.
C. Understand a method of note taking when listening.
D. Increase his listening competency by the awareness of good listening habits.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-PE203R, USAF Reserve Training Program

II. Time and Date: 1030-1115, 31 July 1956

III. Lecturer: Brigadier General Felix L. Vidal

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the Reserve Officer with the various types of training programs available to Reserve forces.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

a. Know what training programs are in being to provide trained units and individuals for active duty in time of mobilization.

b. Understand the current organization and administration of the various reserve training programs.

c. Appreciate problems, solutions and new developments in reserve training which affect the combat readiness of the USAF Reserves.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

1, Minimum Requirements for Officer promotion - 1 year.
2. Bad 1085's forms. Identified remarks are made by commanders. 1085's WILL MAKE OR BREAK!!
3. Ready Reserve is cm. flandly out
2.7¢ per AF DOLLAR goes to Reserve.

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-PE201R, USAF Personnel Program

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 31 July 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Buckhiester

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To gain an understanding of manpower problems personnel procedures and functions, and staff responsibilities in relation to the USAF Personnel Program.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

A. Appreciate the current manpower problems and certain other problems encountered by personnel staff officers.
B. Appreciate staff and supervisory responsibilities in the development and use of personnel procedures and functions.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

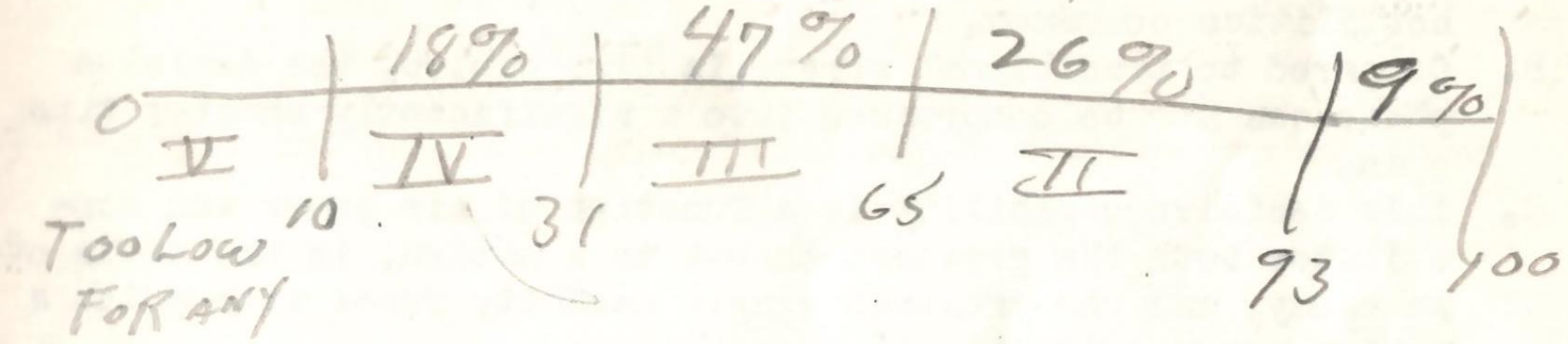
237 groups end WW II.

1. Quality of personnel available.

2.

— Reserve Force Act 1954 - 6 months plus extended inactive service —

ARMED FORCES QUALIFICATION TEST



RETENTION — F51 - 200 personnel F-102 — 400 personnel

C. Summary and conclusion:

Skilled technical personnel reinlistment
less than 10%

138,000 Officers $120,000

17% Regular 1 year.

83% Reserve Jet pilot

65% Career

Ultimate goal - 50% Reserve 50% Regular

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: R&D-201R, Impact of Modern Warfare on Strategy

II. Time and Date: 1400-1445, 31 July 1956

III. Lecturer: Col Shelton

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To understand the effect of modern warfare on military strategy.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand that

A. The decisive characteristics of modern weapons effects requires that the build up phase of strategy be accomplished before hostilities commence.
B. Compared to traditional strategic time tables, the decisive phase can now be compressed into a significantly shorter time span.
C. This decisive capability is a function of air power and constitutes both the greatest threat to a nation, in the hands of an enemy, and the greatest single security force with which a nation may provide itself.
D. The exploitation phase may require a great variety of military forces but these can be provided at comparative leisure if adequate decisive forces have been in being at the opening of hostilities and properly employed.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Destruction
Neutralization
Capitals

Concentration
Fire Power
mobility
Vulnerability

Build-up
Decisive
Exploitation

A-Bomb & H-Bomb has changed nature of modern warfare. Time table is now changed. Cost of destructive power goes down as power goes up.

military strength = $\frac{\text{Fire Power} \times \text{mobility}}{\text{Vulnerability}}$

Formerly ways of attrition — future is to be fast.

C. Summary and conclusion:

Flexibility
Survivorability.
Neutralization.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP103R, Factors of National Power and Instruments of National Policy

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj McClain

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the officer with (1) the instruments nations use to reach their objectives, and (2) the factors to consider when estimating the power of a nation or group of nations.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should become acquainted with:

A. What are the instruments of national policy.
B. How nations use these instruments to carry out their national policy.
C. How to evaluate those instruments in estimating what a nation can do for you or against you.
D. What are the factors that determine the power of a nation or group of nations.
E. How these factors determine the strength of a nation.
F. How to use the factors of national power in assessing strengths and weaknesses of friendly and enemy nations.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

National Objectives

National Policies

Instruments of National Policies

Factors of National Power

1. Geographical
   a. Climate
   b. Natural Resources
   c. Size and shape.
2. Ethnic and Political Unity
   a. Language
   b. Common Customs and Interests.
   c. Common Purpose.
3. Economic Strength and Flexibility
   a. Manpower.
   b. Machine tools.
4. Scientific Knowledge.
5. Military

Instruments of National Policy

Economic - Loans & aid / Embargo
Boycott / cartels - Subsidies, Tariff, Stockpiling, Quotas

Political - Diplomacy, alliances, recognition
Psycho-Social - Cultural exchange.
Voice of America
Information Service.
Military - peace instrument
passive instrument

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP104R, Our Foreign Policy

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col Minietta

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the student with our foreign policy and how we are involved in world affairs.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should recognize

A. Who makes our foreign policy?
B. How is it formed?
C. What are the primary factors which influence our foreign policy?
D. What are the basic purposes of our foreign policy?
E. What are the military implications?

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Formulation of Foreign Policy
Objectives of " "
Power of the President
Formulates F. P. independently
Commander-in-Chief armed forces.
Sole power of recognition - Executive agreements
appoints U.S. ambassadors & receives
representatives of other nations
(& embassies)

Power of Congress
Hold purse strings - Raises funds, coins
money - makes appropriations, etc

C. Summary and conclusion:

Basic Objectives of Foreign Policy
1. maintenance of national security and
territorial integrity. War as last
resort.
2. Established lasting peace.
3. Protect w/ aka nations
4. Freedom to trade
5. Promote the dignity & worth of individual
6. Support new governments & nations.
7. Avoid entanglements in internal affairs
8. Enlist allies.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP105R, U. S. Organization for National Defense

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Carkeet

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To familiarize the student with the U. S. defense organization.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should have a knowledge of

A. The present defense organization.
B. The relationship of the functions within the defense organization.
C. Trends in U. S. organization for national defense.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

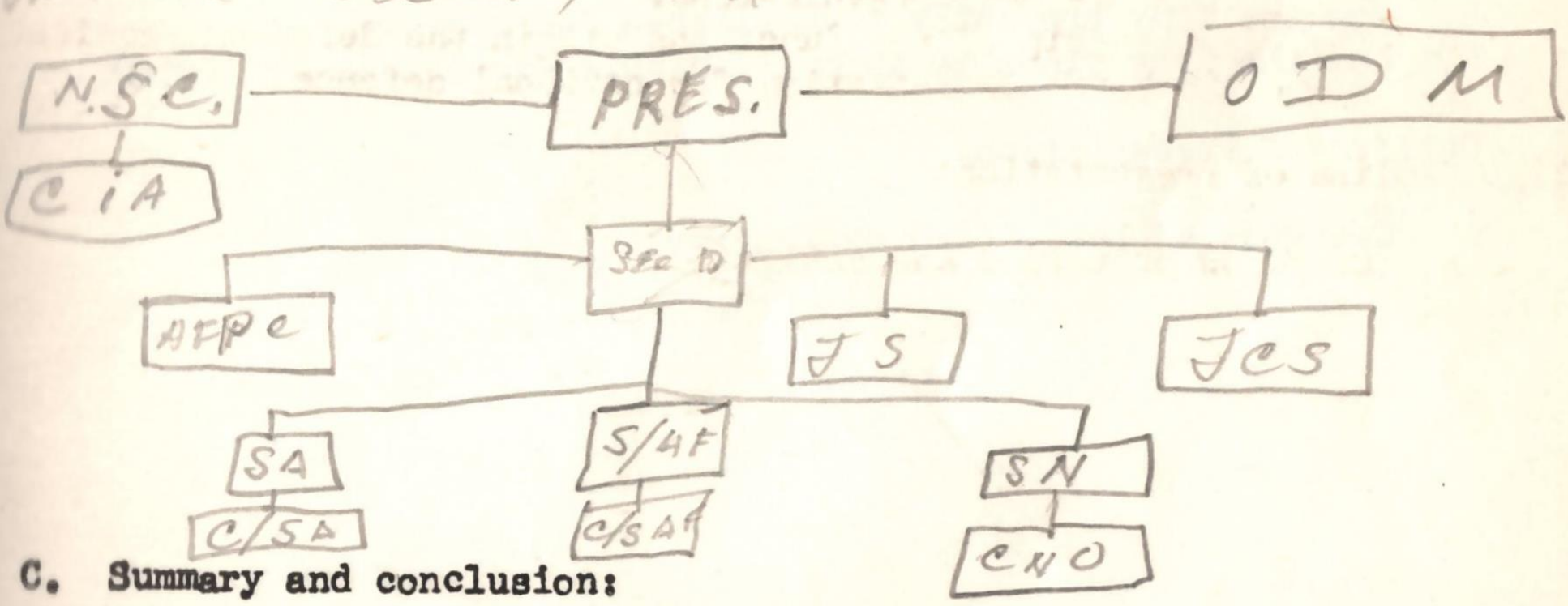
(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

National Security Act

1941 - A.C.S.
42 - JAFEC
44 - SWNCC
45 -
47 - NSA
49 - 1st
53 - 2nd.

OBJECTIVE
POLICY
P. E M P-S

NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION



C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP-204R, Combat Ground Forces

II. Time and Date: 1030-1100, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Colonel McCord

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain the mission and capabilities of U.S. Army Combat Forces.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should be acquainted with

A. Mission of U. S. Army.
B. How the Army presently accomplishes its mission.
C. How the Army plans to accomplish this mission in the future.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

1. Defeat enemy ground forces
2. Seize land areas
3. Control land forces
4. Conduct land
5. Train & organize AA units.

XXXXX – Army Group
XXXX – Army
XXX – Corps
XX – Division

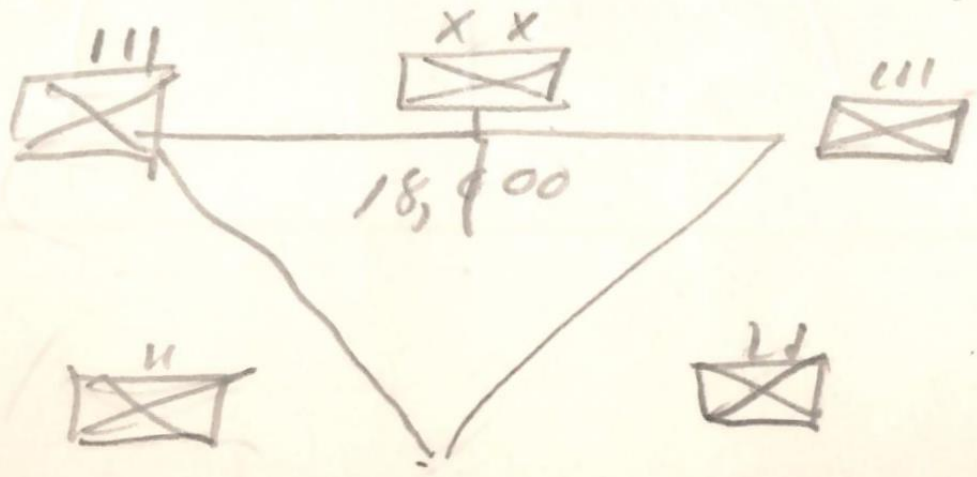
Planning & Execution

Infantry – Maneuver, Firepower, mobility
Fire & maneuver

Penetration
Envelopment

C. Summary and conclusion:

Stationary Defense
Mobile Defense.
Retrograde – (delaying) Action
Combat Elements (Infantry Division)



artillery – support = armory 20 NOV. 1917 - 1st table by Churchill.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP205R, Combat Naval Forces

II. Time and Date: 1110-1140, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Commander E. G. Reed, USN

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain the mission and capabilities of U. S. Naval Combat Forces.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should be acquainted with:

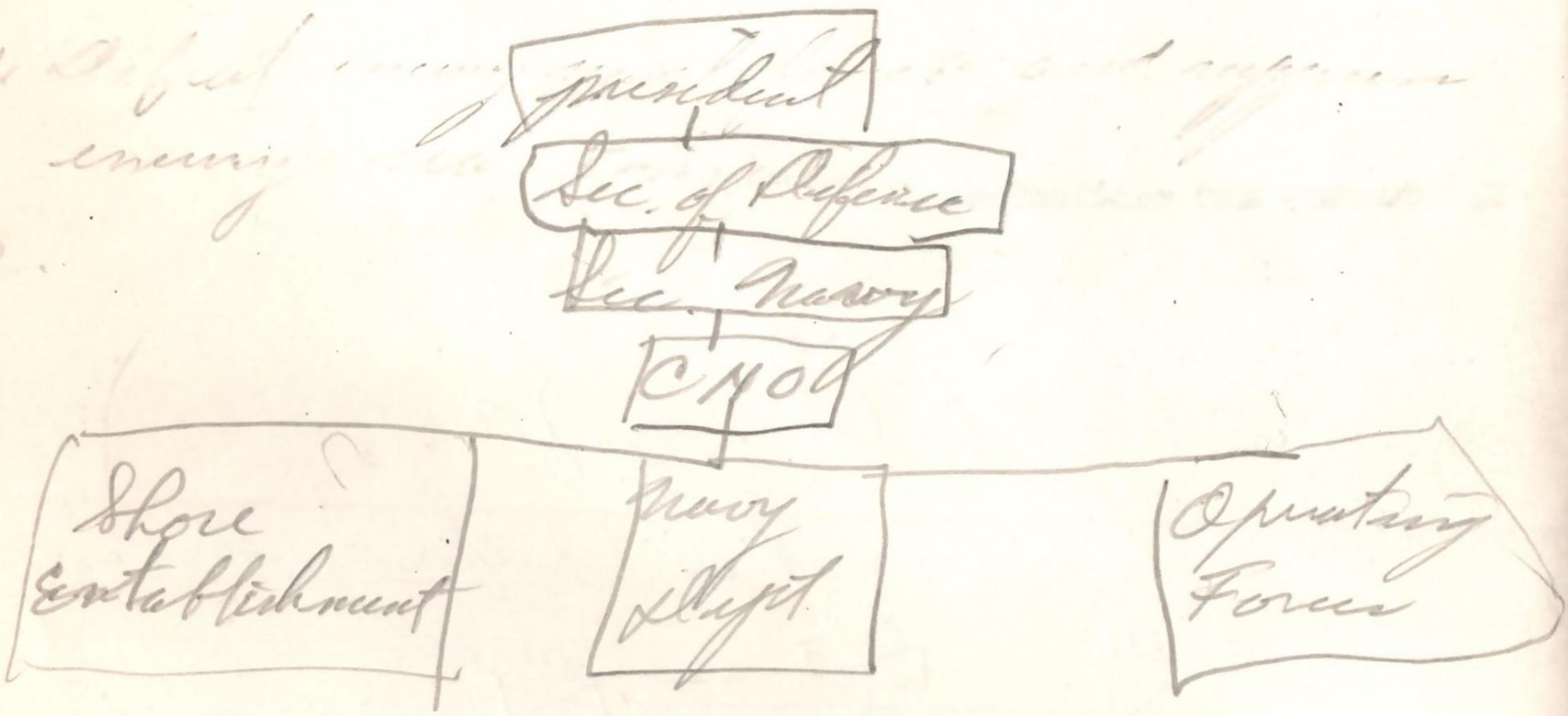
A. The mission of U. S. Navy.

B. How the Navy presently accomplishes this mission.

C. How the Navy plans to accomplish this mission in the future.

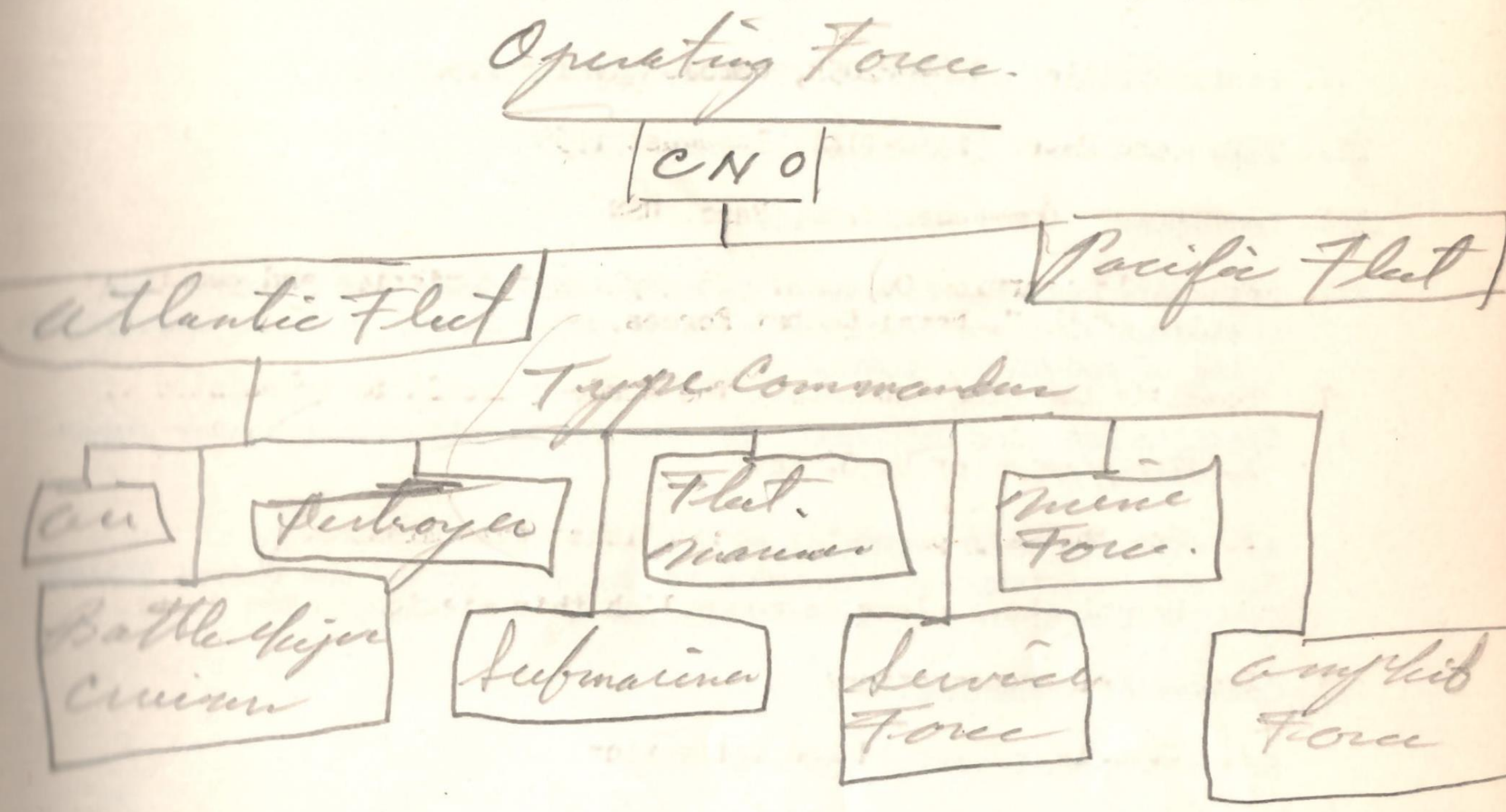
VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.



B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)



C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP202R, USAF Concept of Air Power

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col B. J. Smith

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To define air power and acquaint the student with the basic concepts on which he may build an understanding of modern air power.

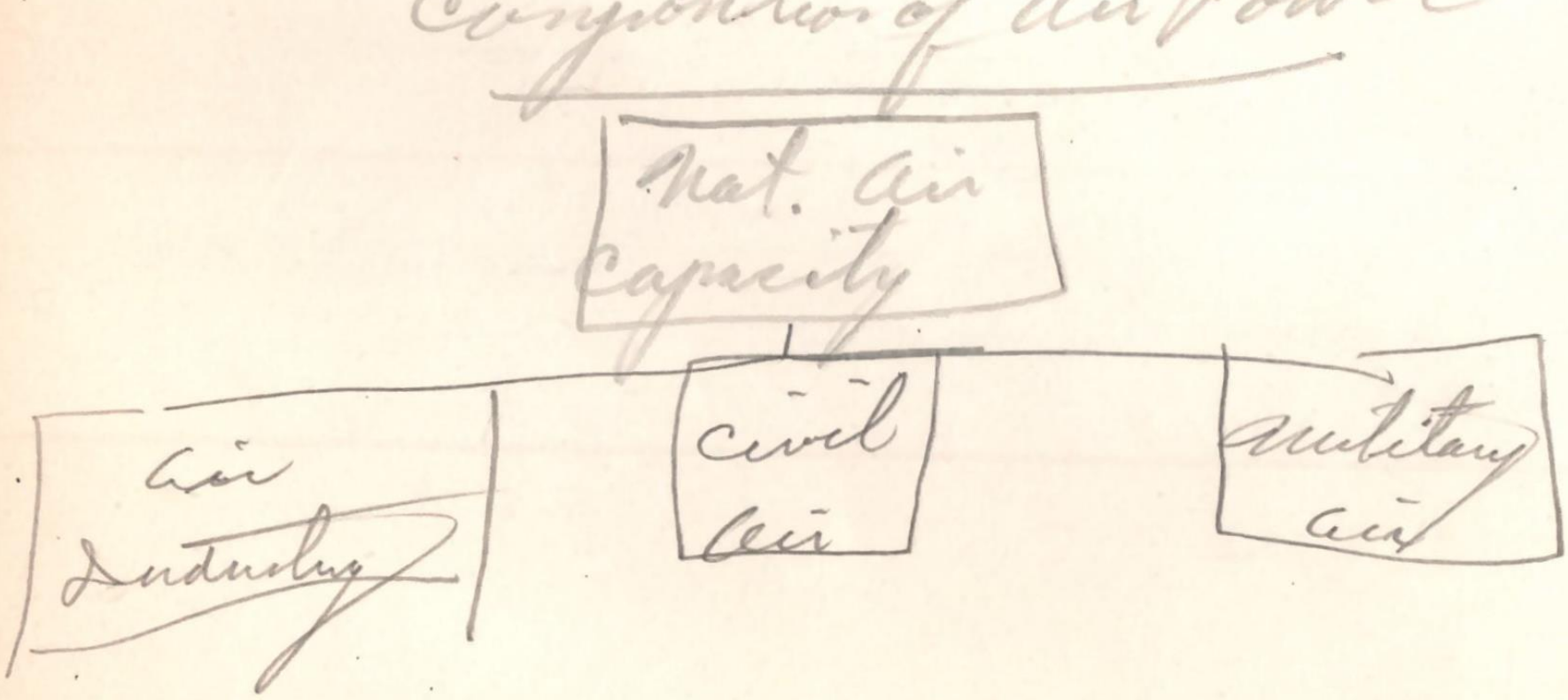
V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain a better understanding of:

A. What air power means.
B. The importance of air power to the security of the United States.
C. The functions and characteristics of air power.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

AFM-1-1, 1-2-
"Air Power: The ability of a nation to
influence the use of the air. (Seversky)
The ability of a nation to control the air.
Conquest of Air Power (A.U)



B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Characteristics of Air Power

Range
Speed
Mobility
Flexibility
Penetrability

Air Power Tasks

combat — counter air, surface, & Resources
combat support — Logistics Recon & Intell.
Non-Combat
negative
positive

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP210R, Training Program: Problems and Procedures

II. Time and Date: 1400-1445, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Lamb

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: (a) To have the student understand the training cycle and its application in achieving an effective training program, (b) To make the student more effective in his contributions to any unit training effort through an understanding of training problems and procedures.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should:

A. Know how to determine the training needs of a unit.
B. Be familiar with the procedures used to develop a training plan.
C. Realize that the responsibility for training is not limited to the Operations and Training Officer.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

AFM-50-7
AFM-5-1

Training Analyses

1. Study Units Mission
2. Establish Realistic Training
3. Determine Standards of Proficiency Objectives
4. Determine present unit and individual proficiency.
5. Identify training needs.

Planning A Unit Training Program

1. List all training requirements.
2. Evaluate training priorities.
3. Select methods of training.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

4. Arrange for instruction and facilities
3. Organize groups
6. Prepare schedules.

Training to be conducted as reported.
(mandatory)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP-220R, Introduction to Communications Electronics

II. Time and Date: 1500-1545, 1 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Captain George M. Warren - Major J.C. Borzon Chuck Hinsha

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To develop an appreciation of the role of C&E in the employment of air power.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain

A. An appreciation of the factors which influence the use of C&E in t A.F.
B. A knowledge of C&E in support of operational requirements.
C. A knowledge of our individual responsibilities to C&E.
D. A better understanding of the impact of technological developments on the C&E field.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

also AF Strategic Communications System (Relay centers) used by all commands
Facilities and Equipment Common channels
is leased for aircraft allocated channels
equipment available. Use automatic and semi-automatic equipment.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-MA-201R, Logistics in Support of Air Power

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col Beck

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain the vital role of logistics in supporting effective air power.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand

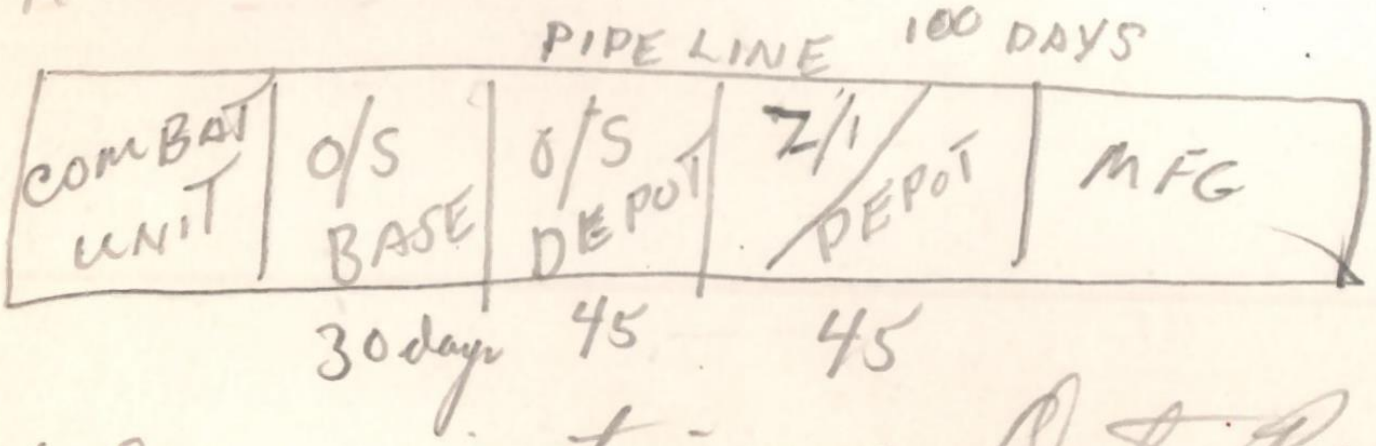
A. The theory, performance and limitations of the present logistics system.
B. The philosophy and concept of the future logistics system.
C. Present progress toward achieving the objectives of the new concepts.
D. Effect of the new concepts on the logistics cycle in Air Force operations.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

Criteria - Logistics - are behind allocation

1. Answering.
2. Responsiveness
3. Non-Vulnerability.
4. Economical



1. Communications 2. Data Processing 3. Money Matters
20 days 60 days 20 days

Management + Automation + airlift = Successful Logistic Support

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Plan to eliminate Z/O depot and
O.S. depot by use of electronic
and highspeed airlift.

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP107R, Soviet Armed Power

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col Hicks

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To give the student a thumbnail sketch of the offensive and defense capability in the Soviet armed forces.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. Soviet Army Capabilities.
B. Soviet Naval Capabilities.
C. Soviet Air Forces Capabilities.
D. Soviet Guided Missile Capabilities.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Soviet army Power 175 divisions
any reduction of active army men will
go into agriculture as complet-ments
Connecting canals between various fleets
in South navy : light destroyer and
submarines can navigate - limited
time.
A.R.D.C. has 38,000 men
$734,000,000 money
$1,750,000 Facilities & Equipment
Office of Scientific Research

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: R&D-202R, R&D in Today's Air Force

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Colonel McIntosh

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the mission, organization and operations involved in implementing the USAF weapons systems concept.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand

A. The weapons system concept and application in developing and procuring aircraft and missile systems.

B. The organizational structure of the Air Force Research and Development effort.

C. The functions of the key air development centers of ARDC.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

the development planning Objectives established
Qualitative guidance - in broad terms
for Systems and Techniques -
ARDC has 38,000 men
$784,000,000 money
$1,750,000 Facilities and
Equipment
Office of Scientific Research
Various Research Center do the
varied research and testing. 11 centers.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: R&D-203R, New Developments in Air Weapons Systems

II. Time and Date: 1030-1115, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Captain Chickering

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To give the student a look at the trends in present Air Force weapons systems and what is in store for the future.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should be acquainted with

A. Some of the modern aerodynamic problems.

B. Some of the principles of guided missiles with specific reference to guidance systems.

C. The present weapon systems in the USAF inventory.

D. Future trends in weapons system development.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Films were presented:
Guided Missiles
Matador, etc.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: CT-301R, Professional Reading

II. Time and Date: 1300-1330, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Strawn

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To stimulate the students' interest in professional reading and to outline assistance available to him in overcoming difficulties in reading.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. The reading process.
B. The need for extensive and diverse professional background reading.
C. That an increased ability to recognize, analyze critically and evaluate ideas and their implications in written material is desirable.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

You may have books sent to you through your home town Public Library from A. U. Library. A.U. Book Department can purchase books at a reduced price for you.

1. Lack of time - poor budget adherence.
2. Poor reading habits.

Lewis "How to Read Better & Faster" #1.75 AU. Book Store

Brown "Efficient Reading"

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: CT-303R, Communications in Command

II. Time and Date: 1345-1430, 2 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Strawn

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To understand the role of effective communication as a requisite to successful staff and command functions.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain

A. A knowledge of the formal and informal communication channels that exist in all command and staff groupings.

B. A knowledge of the obstacles to communication that exist in an organized group.

C. An understanding of the methods that may be used in overcoming obstacles to communication in group relationships.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

Blocks to good communication

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: WPN-201R, Ordnance Weapons

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 3 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Captain Porter

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide knowledge of types and capabilities of ordnance aerial weapons and adaption of principles concerning their use.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain a

A. Knowledge of the types and capabilities of ordnance aerial weapons available now and in the near future.

B. Knowledge of certain principles of employment of ordnance aerial weapons.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

New Series of Bombs
12,000 lbs = Deep Penetration
10,000 lbs - Blast
5000 lbs - Medium Penetration
3000 lbs - Light "
1000 lbs - Fighter Bombers
750 lbs - General Purpose (G.P.)
100 lbs - G. P. (Cluster)
M39 Revolver Gun (20 mm)
WT 1070# Length 72"

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Rocket, A/C. W.E 2,00 inch T214
Wt. 10.6 lbs
Length 48 in
H.E. Wt. 1.4 lb TNT

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: WPN-202R, Biological and Chemical Warfare

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 3 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Riley

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: That the student have a knowledge o the capabilities and limitations of biological and chemical warfare and understands the characteristics of agents and possible means of dissemination.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain

A. A knowledge of capabilities and limitations of biological and chemical warfare.

B. A knowledge of some of the more important biological and chemical agents and their characteristics.

C. An understanding of the possible means of dissemination of those agents.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

micro-Organisms
Bacteria
Rickettsia
Viruses
Fungi.

C B. Hydrogen Cyanide 16,000 mg m/m2
25,000 mg m/m2

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Film on Lasers.

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP101R, Communism Inside the USSR

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 3 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col Hicks

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the communist threat to the free world and its institutions.

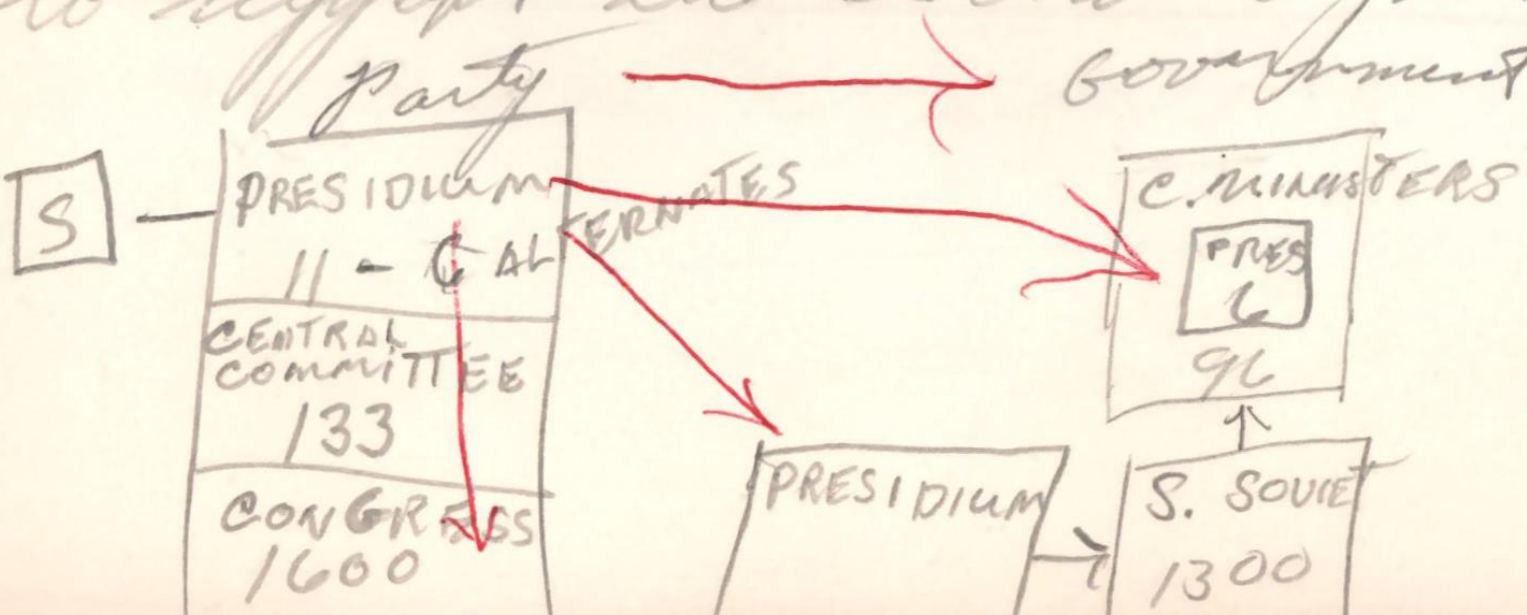
V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. How the Russian economic system is organized under communism.
B. How the communist party controls the government.
C. The strengths and weaknesses of the communist system.
D. How communism uses any means to gain its ends.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

1928 - Stalin threw out Lenin's plans and started series of five year plans
Proposed school level calls for 10 year
of compulsory schooling. Foreign languages
stressed in English.
Graduates employed in Scientific Fields
Increasing lead by Russia through 1960
Basic purpose of educational plan is
to support the economic plans.



B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Key personalities

1. KHRUSHCHEV
2. BULGANIN
3. MIKOYAN
4. KAGANOVICH
5. VOROSHILOV

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP102R, Communism Outside the USSR

II. Time and Date: 1030-1115, 3 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Ortelli

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the communist threat to the free world and its institutions.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. How communism uses any means to gain its ends.
B. How communism works in the U. S.
C. His individual responsibility in combatting communism.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

Techniques of conquest:
Military
Political
Economic

Invasion Threat
Guerrilla
Political
Communists Party
Front
Infiltration
Economic agreements
Loans
AGENTS

Red China is not a satillite, but a partner.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP106R, Current International Developments

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 3 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Ortelli

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To give the student a thumbnail sketch of the present world situation in terms of the East-West conflict.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand that:

A. Safety and welfare of the U.S. depends upon a stable free world and vice versa.
B. Communist influence is a vital factor in world unrest.
C. The present day officer, and citizen, can better understand threat of Communism to free world if he is aware of and understands certain international and national events.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: WPN-204R, Nuclear Weapons Principles of Operation

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 0830-0915, 6 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Captain Todsen

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide a knowledge of the basic principles of nuclear weapons.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should have

A. An understanding of nuclear structure.

B. An understanding of the processes of fission and fusion.

C. An appreciation of the principles of chain reaction and criticality.

D. An appreciation of the mechanism of a theoretical nuclear weapon.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

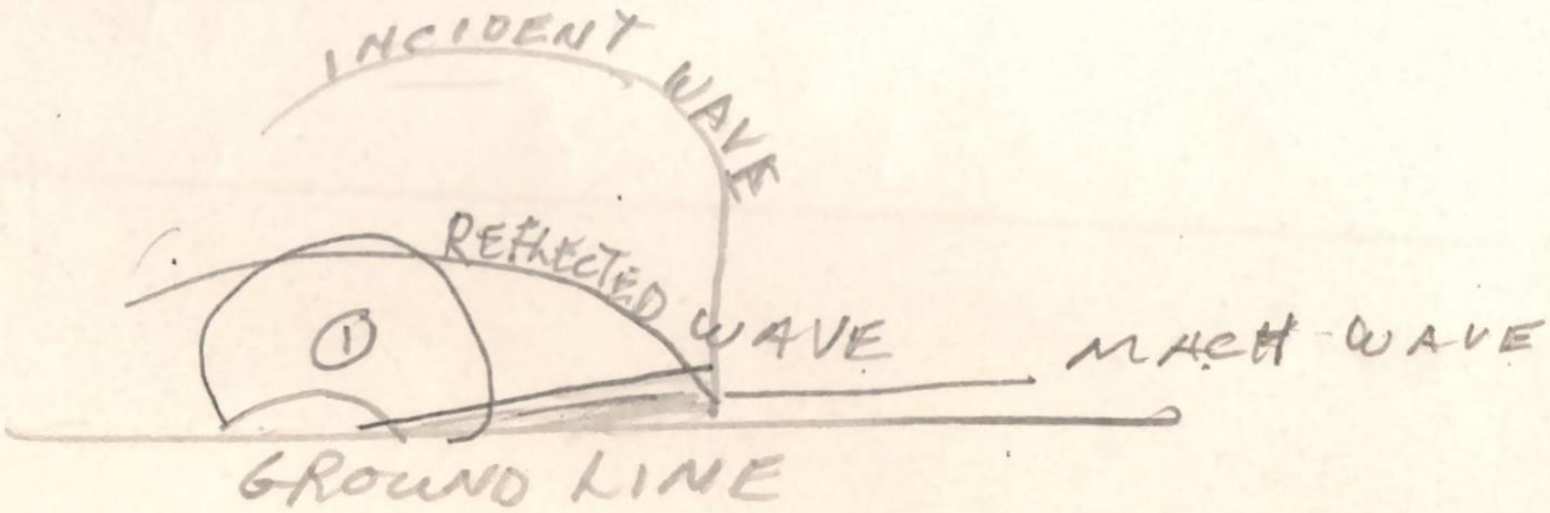
A. Overview of period and motivation.

TF1-4690

FUSION

These notes belong to following lecture.

Air Shock Wave



B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Thermal Radiation

Yield	Range 10 cal/cm²
20 KILOTON	1.2 miles
500 KT	4.8 miles
10 MEGATON	9.8 miles

Burns

3rd degree – open wound – deep
2nd degree – blisters
1st degree – sunburn, light

C. Summary and conclusion:

Nuclear Radiation

Yield	Range 600R FATAL DOSE	Range 10 cal/cm²
20 KT	.8 miles	1.2 miles
500 KT	1.3 "	4.8 "
10 KT	1.9 "	9.8 "

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: WPN-203R, Weapons Effects

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 1030-1115, 6 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Captain Pearce

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the factors involved in determining the magnitude of nuclear weapon effects.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should have

A. An appreciation of the air blast effect and how it causes damage.

B. An appreciation of the thermal radiation effect and how damage is produced.

C. An appreciation of the nuclear radiation effect and how damage is produced.

D. A simplified method of estimating the ranges of damage of these effects.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

There notes belong to previous lecture

FUSION REACTIONS

1. Tritium plus Deuterium (n) 50,000,000°C

(n)

$T^3 + D^2 \rightarrow He^4 + (n) + ENERGY$

2. Deuterium plus Deuterium

(n) (n) 75,000,000°C

$D^2 + D^2 \rightarrow H^1 + T^3 + ENERGY$

$\rightarrow He^3 + n + ENERGY$

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

$E = mc^2$

1 GM X (VELOCITY of LIGHT)^2 = 9 X 10^{20} ERGS
EINSTIENS THEORY

9 X 10^{20} ERG = 20,000 TONS OF TNT

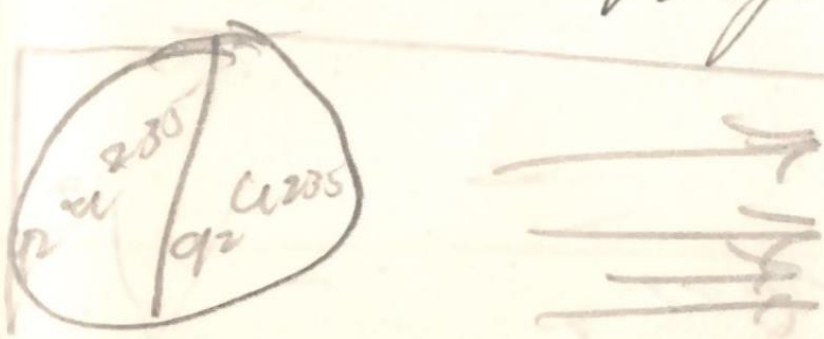
1 GRAM OF MASS = 1000 GMS OF FISSIONED $_{92}U_{235}$

1000 GRAMS $_{92}U_{235}$ = $20,000

C. Summary and conclusion:

ATOMIC BOMB
CASE

Propellant force two parts together



Resultant effect of two parts meeting is gun explosion.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP201R, Principles of War

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 6 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Powell

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To have the students understand the principles of war and their application.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand

A. The inter-relationship of the principles of war and their relationship with air power.

B. The application of the principles of war to military organization.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Principles of War are ~~mu~~ duly sound
business practices, proved by practical
application.

1. Objective: Mission Orientated.

2. Offensive: Aircraft are offensive weapons.

3. Concentration
a. In time and space.

4. Economy of Effort.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

5. Flexibility

6. Surprise.

7. Security.

8. Control

9. Cooperation

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP108R, Code of Conduct for American Servicemen

II. Time and Date: 1400-1445, 6 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Ortelli L/c Gallagher

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain to the student the new Code of Conduct for American Servicemen.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand the:

A. History of the new code.
B. Major features of the code.
C. Significance and effect of the new code.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Phase Training Program
Progress from no prisoner to definite rule
to handling prisoners of war.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP216R, Role of Air Defense

II. Time and Date: 0730-0900, 7 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Barker

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To familiarize the student with the role of air defense team operates.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain

A. An understanding of the need and role of Air Defense.

B. An understanding of basic factors evaluated in planning an Air Defense System.

C. An understanding of the defense team, weapons, and methods of employment.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

U.S.A. is Non-Aggressor nation.
Primary Objective of Air Defense
1. Determent through Resistance.
2. Security for L of C.
3. Destruction of Enemy.
4. Protection of Homeland and morale.

3 Phases of Air Defense
1. Preventive
2. Deceptive
3. Combative

Four Basic airdefense actions
Detection, Identification, Interception, Destruction

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Threat (Investigation)

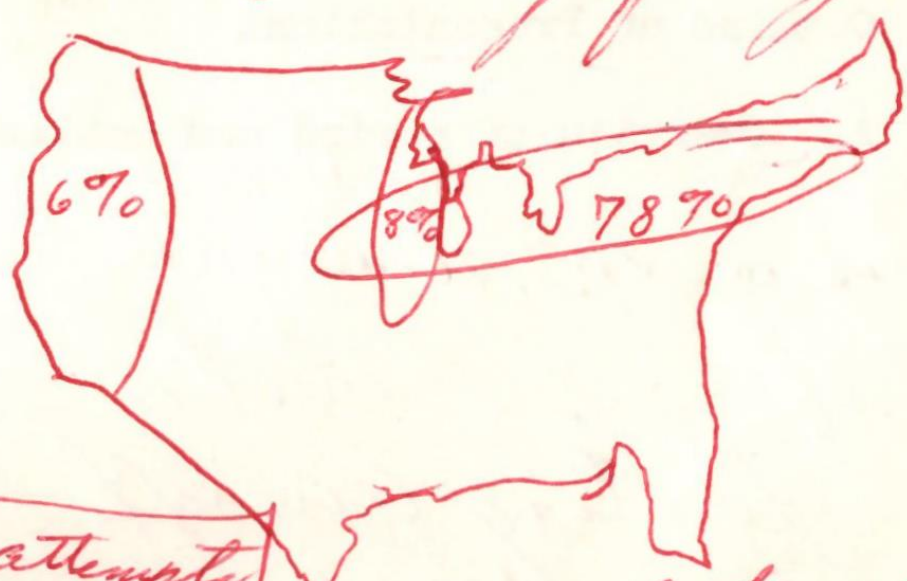
1. Intentions
2. Capabilities
   a. On hand.
   b. Building.
   c. Planning.

Investigate targets

Urban industrial complexes. Priority of targets.

Defense in depth

1. Combat Time
2. Speed
3. Weapons



C. Summary and conclusion:

Rate of Interception / Control capacity quality weapons × attempts required / ATTACK size Tactics Weapons = Combat Time

Combat time × Enemy speed = Combat distance

one interception every 4 sec. / 20 MIN × 300 attempts to 200 objects / MACH .85 (490 KTS = 20 min combat Time = 164 miles

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP219R, Communications-Electronics in Air Defense

II. Time and Date: 0915-1000, 7 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Bonson, John Charles.

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain the vital role that C-E plays in air defense including the capabilities and limitations of radar.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: Each student should -

A. Understand basic need for radar in air defense.
B. Be acquainted with principles, uses and limitations of radar.
C. Role of AC&W in air defense including the air defense communications control net.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

Defense of N. American Continent.
Problem of Detection
locating aircraft
a. Range
b. Azimuth
c. Altitude

High altitude is easily solved.

Light weight traffic control radar may be used as "Gap Filler" radar. Video systems to be used to link unmanned sites. Ground Observer Corps will still be needed.

Texas Towers are being used on shoal water off east coast of USA.

Radar displays give C&C flexible control.

Airborne Early Warning Radar mounted on Super Constellation aircraft. In flight maintenance of electronics & radar.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP217R, Interceptor in Air Defense

II. Time and Date: 1015-1045, 7 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Capt Mauzy

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain the role of the interceptor in air defense.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should:

A. Be familiar with the part the interceptor plays in air defense.

B. Be familiar with the requirements, capabilities and limitations of the air defense interceptor.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

Air Force June 1956
Time Jan 30, 1956

A. Overview of period and motivation

Air Defense Identification Zones and Defense area
a/c must give estimated time and position of penetration
of A.D.I. Zones. Non-essential a/c will land upon
receipt of _____

Requirements of Interceptor:
a. all weather
b. High speed & rate of climb.
c. Effective Fire Power.
D. Endurance.
E. Descent

Need for long range interceptor

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP218R, AAA in Air Defense

II. Time and Date: 1100-1130, 7 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Col Grotte

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the student with the capabilities and limitations of AAA in air defense.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should:

A. Appreciate the mission of AAA and the basic problem involved.
B. Understand the principles of control of AAA.
C. Understand the organization of present AAA forces.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

AAA. - Final protective line against air attack.

Light - Quad. 50 cal 400-600 rds/min.
~~Medium~~ The "Duster" Dual 40 mm and 75 mm
~~Heavy~~ with own radar control system. Called
~~Guided Missiles~~ "Skysweeper".

Medium - 90 mm AAA - 28,000'
Remote control system
120 mm AAA - 38,000'
Remote control system

Heavy -

Guided Missiles - "Nike" rocket

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP-212R, Air Reconnaissance and Collection of Intelligence

II. Time and Date: 1045-1130, 8 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major McClain & Major Ortelli

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To explain how air reconnaissance is used in obtaining operational planning information and how this information is processed and used.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

A. Be familiar with the importance of aerial reconnaissance in the conduct of military operations.
B. Be familiar with the different types of aerial reconnaissance.
C. Understand the difference between information and intelligence.
D. Understand the collection and processing cycle for raw reconnaissance data.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

TK1-4952

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP214R, Theater Air Operations

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 8 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Powell

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the mission of tactical forces in theaters of operations.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand

A. The basis for formation of a unified command.

B. The relationship between the Army, theater Air Forces and JCS Air Forces.

C. The effects and requirements for tactical air in a theater of operations.

D. The necessity for centralized control of TAC air forces.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

1. act as a deterrent to aggression
2. Fill power vacuum
3. Base for military question.

TAC attempting to keep their personnel and rotate within the Commands, as SAC does.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP215R, Tasks of Theater Air Forces

II. Time and Date: 1400-1445, 8 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Maj Powell

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the methods and techniques used in accomplishing the three specific tasks of theater air forces.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should know:

A. That there are three specific tasks of theater air forces.
B. The priority of these three tasks.
C. Methods and techniques in accomplishing the three tasks.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Missions of Theater Air Force.

Counter-air Force.

The nation that wins the air War, will win the whole war.

Indiction Considerations

1. Integrated Planning
2. Flexibility
3. Completeness and permanency.
4. Economy of effort.
5. Timeliness and security
6. Central control.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

Results of Interdiction

1. Railheads pushed back.
2. Trucks and/or other transport means must be employed
3. Gasoline requirements increased
4. Highways became new life lines.
5. Enemy lose maneuverability and mobility
6. Concentration lost
7. Damaged heavy equipment abandoned.
8. Collapse of enemy logistical plan.

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP213R, Role of Long-Range Bombardment

II. Time and Date: 1500-1545, 8 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major H. A. Lamb

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the students with the basic concepts, objectives and requirement for long-range bombardment.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

A. Understand the requirements and capabilities of Long Range Bombardment Forces.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Mission of Long Range Bombardment forces on
mainly deterrent forces to-day.

Offensive Tactics

1. Pre-Penetration
   a. Aversion
   b. Route & Probability.
2. Penetration
   a. Altitude b. Speed
   c. Cover D. Saturation.
3. Target Assault
   a. Axis of attack. B. Target Identification
   c. Marking of crew & targets.
4. Withdrawal.
   a. Routes of withdrawal. B. Tanker Rendezv

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

75 - 100 - Educational Leaders.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP209R, The USAF Educational Systems

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 9 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Dr. Cox

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the inactive-duty officer with opportunities available to him for improving his professional military education through the Air University system.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. The historical background and educational philosophy of the Air University system.

B. The various components of the Air University educational system with emphasis on correspondence work through ECI.

C. That professional education is essential to the mission of the Air Force.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Air Corps Tactical School was first educational school of the Army Air Corps. A.U. attempts the make "A whole man" of an A.F. officer. Recommendation for placing Air Academy under the Air University.

AWC - Colonels, 15 years, future generals, Doctorate of A.F. education.

ACSS - master's degree level

S.A.M -

USAFit - (Go to school in Uniforms.)

R.O.T.C. - (2nd Lt. in 4 years)

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

R. B. A.

E. C. I.

a. u. d

an University is a place to study.
If we can make an Air Force so adequate
that it may never be needed. Then we will
have succedded.

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP203R, Evaluation of USAF Doctrine and Concepts

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 9 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Guest Lecturer

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To encourage the student to objectively evaluate and critically analyze the application of experience to new situations.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

a. Understand how USAF doctrine is produced.

b. Understand the dynamic nature of doctrine.

c. Understand the relationship between concepts and hardware.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

1-1 through 1-11

1. Foreword.
2. International Relations - Instrument of national policy.
3. The military Instrument.

5. Employment of air force.
   a. In peace
   b. Limited war
   c. Full scale war.

6. Support Functions
   Future of air power.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

Total War - Survival of the nation.

Limited War - Police action.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP-206R, Noise Abatement

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 9 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Powell

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To understand the Air Force problems in converting to high performance aircraft and the resultant effect of this conversion on Air Force community relations.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand

A. Background of the noise abatement problem.
B. Methods now employed by the Air Force in noise abatement.
C. That effective Air Force community relations are essential.
D. How the inactive duty Air Force officer can assist in this problem.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

Physical aspects of noise
Protective ear and head coverings.

Legal claims resulting from jet noise damage.
Public relations problem. 1955 - A.F. processed
30,000 claims on noise.
Noise intensity is in two loops to the
rear of jet a/c
Means of controlling noise.
1. Isolated run up areas -
2. Preferential runways.
3. Blast fences.

4. Noise suppressors.
5. Trees and shrubs.
6. Buildings
7. Good sound judgement.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

We are Brothers.

"24 - Hour Alert"

Jack Webb - Commentator

Excellent color film on public relations

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP208R, USAF Organization Doctrine

II. Time and Date: 1030-1115, 9 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Carkeet

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To provide an understanding of the organizational doctrine of the Air Force.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

A. Become acquainted with the factors which influence the nature of Air Force organization.

B. Understand the characteristics desirable in Air Force organization.

C. Know the principles embodied in USAF organizational doctrine.

D. Understand how organizational doctrine is applied in the organizing processes of the Air Force.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

Organization is the most important military function.

- Mission
- Mobility
- Flexibility
- Self - Sufficient
- Standardization.

Mission Orientation

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHCOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-OP-211R, Air Force Management Program

II. Time and Date: 1300-1345, 9 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Major Carkeet

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the inactive duty Air Force Officer with the current programs in the Air Force to achieve more effective management of its resources.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should be acquainted with

A. The USAF management program and its objective.
B. The relationship of management to command.
C. The sources of management information and assistance.
D. How the inactive duty officer can contribute to the USAF management program.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

1. Planning
2. Organizing
3. Coordinating
4. Directing
5. Controlling

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

PAR 25-27, AFREC 45-41

Check 45 series regulations

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-PE203R, USAF Reserve Training Program

II. Time and Date: 0730-0815, 10 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Guest panel from Headquarters CONAC

a. Brigadier General Felix L. Vidal

b. Brigadier General Norman D. Sillin

c. Colonel T. W. Smith

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the Reserve officer with the various types of training programs available to Reserve forces and to answer pertinent questions about the USAF Reserve Training Program in a panel discussion.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should

a. Know what training programs are in being to provide trained units and individuals for active duty in time of mobilization.

b. Understand the current organization and administration of the various reserve training programs.

c. Appreciate problems, solutions and new developments in reserve training which affect the combat readiness of the USAF Reserves.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

I. Period Title: SOS-PE101R, Public Opinion and the Reserve Officer

II. Time and Date: 0830-0915, 10 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Lt Colonel E. L. Smith

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To increase the understanding of the inactive duty Air Force officer of his responsibilities in the area of public relation.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should gain:

A. An understanding of the need for sound public relations activity in the Air Force today.

B. Some ideas of how the inactive duty Air Force officer can strengthen public relations.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

441 total
129 Educators
63 Engineers
17 lawyers
10 Doctors
Most extensive Military Library in the world.

SQUADRON OFFICER SCHOOL
RESERVE OFFICER ORIENTATION COURSE

51 wives in school

I. Period Title: SOS-PE102R, The Importance of Leadership

II. Time and Date: 0930-1015, 10 August 1956

III. Lecturer: Col Chitty

IV. Principle Learning Outcome: To acquaint the students with the need for high quality leadership in the USAF and motivate them to strive to become a good leader.

V. Specific Learning Outcomes: The student should understand:

A. The need for effective leadership in today's Air Force.
B. The individual officer's responsibility to develop good leadership traits, thereby increasing his potential to the Air Force.

VI. Outline of Presentation:

A. Overview of period and motivation

Leadership - Code of life - an art.
1. Situation.
For each situation
2 Certain traits.
a. A code of life
b. Earned authority.
1. appearance (
(do not be influenced by
first appearance.)
2. Initiative.
3. Loyalty
4. Capacity for improvement
of knowledge!
5. Dilegence.
6. Enthusiasm
7. Faith in a Supreme Being.
8.

If you will set yourself afire with enthusiasm, a lot of people will come to see you burn.

B. Body of Lecture:

(List main points 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and subpoints 1 a, b, c, d)

C. Summary and conclusion:

AIR FORCE-GAFB,ALA.(561472)600

Assigned Responsibilities for
Reserve General Training
under AFR. 45-19
USAF

A.U.

Continental Air Command

GC

Capt. W. M. Hayes

Capt. Harrison Covington

Capt. McWilliams

1st Lt. John Ferris

1st Lt. Martin H. Fristell

1st Lt. Tom Crowl

Capt. Huckenberry

Capt. Harry Deebol

Major McDonald.

D. Raymond ~~Abbott~~ Coy

Capt. Bob Erwin